## NEW YORK, MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1848.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.

What a day? What a terrible day, full of sorrow, but also full of grandeur? Let us not, hawver, lose considence. Liberty received for a moment a frightful wound, which one night have believed mortal; but the hand of the people, of the veritable people, was immediately placed on the wound—the stopped the blood which was flowing—and last evening, liberty was saved, and if rance is still mistress of herself. A frightful crime has been committed. We saw the body of the National Legislature invaded by ins rgent bands; we saw terror and its abominable flag dominant in the midst of naked swords, and of a tempest of savage cries. But let us hasten to say that the crime immediately called down the chastisement; that it drew forth from every street, every house, every pavement, and every breast in our great city a universal and irresistible cry of exceration and justice. In an instant the whole town was covered with legions, grand for order and liberty, transported with ardent enthusiasm and legitimate anger; and anareby, which raised its hideous head for an hour, was humbled to the dust. Some moments after having been expulsed by a sacrilegious invasion, the Assembly created by the universal suffrage of the people resumed its deliberations under the protection of the National Guard, and again seized, with a stronger hand than ever, the liberty which had just been torn to shreds. Let France be reassured; let all France rely on Paris; and at the same time that she will hear of the criminal attempt committed against her representatives, she will learn the same time that she will hear of the criminal attempt committed against her representatives, she will learn the same time that she will hear of the striking reparation which was obtained for it; and let her declare, as the Constituent Assembly; masses, blinded, deceived, and exasperated by culpable tribunes, violated that pale, in defance of the nature of the received of the National Guard of Faris has merited will of the country. On hundred and fifty thousand citizens cam

aved.

[From the Courrier Francais.]

The 15th stay belongs to history—a sad day! It profoundly grieves the true friends of the republic. The majesty of the national representation violated; a furious multitude overwhelming the voice of the men of heart and good sense who endeavored to advise them; men misled by ambition, or by the fatal passion of disorder, usurping the tribune, and filling the salls with their vociferations—such is the heart-rending spectacle which we had before our eyes for nearly a whole day. The grief which we feel—we whose lives belong to the democratic cause—is impossible for us to express. May God watch over this noly cause, and always keep it beyond and above the attempts of some maduren.

express. May God watch over this noly cause, and always keep it beyond and above the attempts of some madmen.

From the Paris National.

To the people is due all our sympathy, all our concurrence; but to those who usurp its name and soveregaty only to ruin its interests, and compromise the form of government it has chosen for itself, is due the reprobation of the whole country. No reaction: no anarchyl ought to be the motto of every true citizen, for upon it depends the safety of France. That which the nation wills, it will maintain against every anarchical or reactionary attempt. It has willed a truly democrate republic, not a republic in mere name, decorated with the trappings of an antiquated monarchy. The people will not be deceived. The moment it saw its work threatened with a species of violent surprise, it flew to its support, and, in a manner, created it anew. What we hall with the greatest joy is, the victory gained by the people, the people which comprises one universal body of the citizens. For those who, by a criminal fraud, endeavored to cloak a real conspiracy, under the manifestation of the noblest and purest of sentiments, a just punishment has already had its commencement in the indignation of that same people whom they wished to deceive and make their tool. They will tell you that they were yesterday conquerors. They tell you a barefaced falsehood. The people was victorious in the victory of the lawsit had made, of the government it had chosen for itself, of that holy republic which is formed of its entire self. The republic ritimphed yesterdays as it ever will triumph, over guity aberrations. But it is not enraged in its triumph, or surprised at it, because it feels that its strength is invincible. It triumphs only with grief for those excesses which it has been forced to repress. May these lines, written in haste, convey to our brothers in the departments, the sentiments which an under the erry of patriotism as of necessity, resound from one end of France to the other—" Vice la Republique."

The cause of order and liberty is once more saved. Yesterday was a day of victory—to-day must be a lay of justice. Let us hope that justice will be impartially done, that it may reach the culprits wherever they may be found; but we hope also that it will be administered with clemency, for, let it be recollected that clemency is a proof of power.

## The Closing Seenes in the National Assembly on the 15th of May.

on the 15th of May.

Immediately after the representatives had left the chamber, an imposing developement of forces made their appearance around the building. Considerable numbers of the 1st and 2d legions and of the garde mobile entered the hall with their arms, and caused the people to leave it. When the whole building was completely cleared, a sertain number of the representatives returned, and after some little delay proceeded to hold a sitting.

All the tribunes were occupied by the national guard, and loud cries of "Vive UAssembite Nationals?" rose from all sides. The scene, in fact, was the very reverse of what had taken place during the day. M. Lamartine soon after appeared, and the greatest enthusiasan was manifested. A number of the national guards who were occupying the space below, rushed forward to meet him. and even some of them kissed his hands. He was in fact borne in triumph to his place.

M. Octbon, one of the vice-presidents, took the chair about seven o'eleck.

General Courtais appeared for a moment at the entry of the hall, but the chilling reception which he met with caused him promptly to leave it.

A Member — Our first duty is to declare that the National Assembly is not dissolved.

Several members attempting to speak together, considerable confusion arose.

The Minister of Justice—Citizons, the government is in permanence. It is determined to take the most severe and the most efficient measures to avenge the shameful attempt committed on the national representatives, and to restore order and calm. (Hear, hear)

The Minister of Commerce—I recommend the Assembly to abstain from everything which might look like anger, and to leave to the government which the Assembly has formed to act as the lightly of the Assembly and the great interests of the country demand. sitting.

All the tribunes were occupied by the national guard,

M. Bernyez supported the view of the question taken by the Minister of Justice.

A. LAMARTINE rose and said, addressing the National Guards:—The first duty of the National Assembidoal Guards:—The first duty of the National Assembidoal Guards. Who have merited well of their country. (Great applause, and the roll of the drums.) Numerous Voices—And to the Garde Mobile:

M. LAMARTINE—I join them together—the two form but one guard for the defence of liberty. (Cheers.) The immense majority of the inhabitants of Paris have been moved with indignation at the seandalous seemes which have taken place to-day, in this place. (I here with the seandalous seemes which have taken place to-day, in this place. (I here was taken place.) (Tremendous applause.) Let us be united: let us form only one body, whilst this pretended government goes to seek a place which will give way under their feet. We are all going, in the name of the government proclaimed by you two months back, to meet the Executive government, who are all and the seek of the

the National Assembly, the Executive Committee declares that the citizen Clement Thomas is nominated commander-in-chief of the National Guards of Paris. (Unanimous applause.)

M. IAMARYINE—The sedition has been nipped in the bud. The men who had betsken themselves from the capital, from the departments. and from this Assembly to the Hotel de Ville, have been disavowed unanimously by the people of Paris. M. Clement Thomas has rendered us an account of the general result of the measures which have been taken to restore order; my colleague, M. Ledru-Rollin, and myself have provided for justice taking its course. One word more. From every side the people protest their devotedness to the National Assembly. Between us and them, its for life—for death: (Loud cheers.)

M. Lunkau wished to know what was meant by a communication that had, he understood, been received, demanding reinforcements for the Hotel de Ville.) Did the National Guard occupy at present the old hotel of the civil list in the rue de Rivoil? (Yes, yes.)

M. Marie—At this moment a strict rearch is being instituted there.

M. Luneau—I wish also to know—

At this moment a violent tunnils was heard out-ide at the left-hand door, and M. Louis Blanc, supported and protected by M. Larochejaquelin and another member, was pushed into the chamber by a great number of National Guards. He was exceedingly pale and his clothes were torn. He ascended the tribune amidst great agitation.

M. Louis Blanc—What has taken place to-day is extraordinary. I pray you to be well convinced of what is passing in the country. I wished to speak to the people—with a profound conviction, with the dignity of one of your colleagues. I am deeply grisved at seeing that you inserted in your regulations a clause which seemed to place the people under the weight of a supsicion. (Violent murmurs and cries of "order, order!" redoubled.)

Several Voices—What, you think it nothing that an attempt has been made to install a provisional government!

M. Louis Blanc—The French people accords all it

attempt has been made to install a provisional government:

M. Louis Blanc—The French people accords all its sympathies to the suffering of oppressed nations. Several voices here called to the President to provent his continuing. (Great agitation.)

M. Louis Blanc continued to speak in the midst of the most violent exclamations. We heard him say:

"I swear to you, on my honor, that I had nothing to do with the scenes of this day, and that I even expressed my disapprobation of the demonstration."

Numerous Goices—You are a lacke! Speak not of honor! You are thoroughly heartless.

M. Louis Blanc was then obliged to leave the tribuse.

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M. Marrast—Citizens, I have to inform you of what has passed under my responsibility. (Hear. hear.) At 5 o'clock a considerable crowd assembled at the Hotel de Ville, and surrounded it. They forced their way in, because there were not sufficient forces there to prevent them. They seized on the principal hall, and proclaimed a provisional government. Other factious men followed, and proclaimed a second provisional government. The National Guard arrived, and in its turn became masters of the building. Several individuals were arrested and amongst the rest the citizen Albert, representative of the people, and one of the members of the last provisional government. (Sensation.) I did not consider myself authorised to detain prisoner a representative of the people, and so set him at liberty. The Chamber must now decide.

M. Landrik demanded that authorization should be given also to proceed judicially against the citizen Albert.

After a short discussion this was agreed to, the Mi-

given also to proceed judicially against the citizen Albert.

After a short discussion this was agreed to, the Minister of Commerce (M. Flocon) being the only person who stood up against it.

The Parsider then proposed a decree, declaring that the National Guard, the Garde Mobile, and the army had merited well of their country, and that the National Assembly thereby passed them a vote of thanks. Adopted.

The Parsiders—Nothing now remains but to close the sitting.

he sitting.

A Voice—But we have decided that we are in per-

manence.

M. Monney III is useful that the National Guard, after having protected us so effectually, should watch over the Executive Committee sitting at the Luxembourg, and preparing important measures of public safety. I propose that the sitting be brought to a close, but that we meet early to-morrow. (Hear, hear.)

The sitting was adjourned to the next day, at ten in the morning. The members as they went out were received by the National Guarde with iond circs of "Vive I Assemblee Nationales" to which they replied by cries of "Vive I Assemblee Nationales" to which they replied by cries of "Vive I Assemblee Nationales" to which they replied by cries of "Vive I National Canades" the National Assemblee Nationales of the Prevent Government Stational Assembles National Assemble National National Assemble National National Assemble National Nati

them in the Fiver Maine. As it is believed that other and greater outrages may occur to-night, the guards are to be doubled, and I hope that the force exhibited may be sufficient to prevent a repetition of these scenes, it is supposed that the discontented operatives of Frankfort have been the ringleaders in these acts of violence.

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The following is a copy of the proclamation under which has been convoked the meeting of the working classes which took place this day:—

"BROTHER GERMANS!—

"Freedom presents its beneficent fruits to every one. Are the laboring classes alone to be debarred of their enjoyment? Freedom is justice; and even for the laboring classes the hour of justice has struck. Let not the sound of its chimes fall upon listless ears! The operative classes constitute the very marrow of the people—they are in point of fact the people; for without labor there cannot be life, nor people, nor government. To all, then, who labor, our appeal is addressed. Marshal your strength; keep the step; confederate. The isolated individual can do nothing for himself, and nought of general benefit for others. It is in union is to be found the strength of all and by means of that strength we can gain the object that we desire. When any one trade takes up a position for itself alone, it by so doing separates itself from its brethren; but when all who labor are combined together, there is then conferred upon each particular trade the confederated strength of all the rest. The object of our union (extend) is a clear comprehension of the general cicumstances of all workmen; a distinct understanding of the matters peculiar to each particular trade; consultation as to the means by which these peculiarities may be regulated; consultation as to the mode in which the laboring classes may participate in those popular rights which have been won in the recent revolution.

"The right of combination is now under the protect." The right of combination is now under the protect.

"The right of combination is now under the protection of the law; and none now can presume to interfere with the exercise of such a right.

Brother Germans! your future fate—the futurity of the people, is in your hands. All you who labor, be your condition what it may, regard now the circumstances and state of the operative classes as your own; congregate together for the foundation of a German working classes union.

"You are all called together to the first meeting.

stances and state of the operative classes as your own, congregate together for the foundation of a German working classes union.

"You are all called together to the first meeting which takes place on Sunday, May 14, at 3 o'clock, P. M.. in the Town Riding School."

This proclamation brought together, at the appointed hour, about 4.000 persons, when a Wiesbaden workman took the chair. The result of this meeting was the establishment of an operative club, or workman's union, which is to be governed by a committee, composed of a representative from each trade. The object of this union is to redress the peculiar grievances of the working classes. When it is known that every workman, a native, has a vote for a member of Parliament, and that he has a right to carry arms, and that in every respect he is on a political equality with his richer neighbors, it seems difficult to discover what can can be the peculiar grievances of the working class in Germany. The only intelligible one put forward by the speakers to-day was, that as a class they have not a representative in Parliament. They themselves constitute the majority of voters—they could elect workmen if they pleased. They do not do so, and then they claim an exclusive right to have a vote for a representative of their own, and of course a vote for the representative of their own, and of course a vote for the representative of their own, and of course a vote for the representative of the angent of the members of Parliament for Tuesday next, at three o'clock, in the Hall of the Emperors, the place usually occupied by the members of the Committee of Fifty. The meeting of Tuesday is a preliminary one, but in which it is not expected that any matter of public interest will be transacted. All that it is supposed will be done will be the formal arrangement for proceeding with business on the following Thursday.

I have before now alluded to the jutense interest have before now alluded to the interest interest he opening of the parliament in Frankfort is fixed for the 1

I. (Signed) "Otto Welcker. "KARL MILLERMUIER. " Heidelburg, 12th May, 1848." Upon the dispute between the Diet sitting at Frank-fort and the Committee of Fifty, a correspondent of the Frankfurter Oberpostants Zeitung writes thus:

From the marked feeling with which persons here peruse the account of the proceedings at Frankfort, it may readily be surmised what universal interest has been excited by the dispute which has arisen between the Committee of Fifty and the Diet. It is regarded by many as a most lamentable circumstance; and those who most regret it are the adherents of monarchical power, whilst on the other hand the radicals rejoice over it, and seek to convert it as much as possible to their own purposes. It is, in truth, impossible to conceive how persons should endeavor at the present moment to take up a position which at another time, and under far more favorable circumstances, it was impossible to maintain. How can the last two months be so easily forgotten? It is a bad beginning—it is one that gives a most unwelcome shock to the most ardeat champions of the monarchy—it is a commencement that the eatens to influence the future for who can be certained anything, when that which was supposed to be a sold foundation, and had been won with such difficulty, disappears from beneath his feet? Are we doomed again to hear those awful words—It is too tate."

In my letter yesterday I referred to a runor which had reached me respecting a secret meeting of the committee of fifty, and the consequent retirement of more than one member of the Diet. I have not succeeded in

pions in the country."

A person writing from Manhelm, May 12, remarks that—

"Although the state of siege is declared to be at an end, still the holding of public meetings is prohibited. We cannot consider that the government is justified in adopting this course, because when it is admitted that the town is no longer in an exceptional state, the law should be permitted to resume its usual course." The twentieth number of the Deutschen Zuchauer was seized by the government, and its editor thus expresses himself:—

"We enter our solemn protest against this act, and we call upon our fellow-citizens likewise to protest against it. We warn the government to abandon the path which they seem determined upon pursuing. The violation of right is at all times dangerous; but at a period of movement and of agitation its only result can be the destruction of those with whom it has originated."

A letter from Stuttgard, May 11, mentions that there never was a finer prospect for an abundant harvest in Germany than in the present year. On the preceding day the price of the loaf was lowered, and the market was so well supplied with potatoes, that, comparing their price with what it has been for some years, they were sold at a very cheap rate.

"We, Frederick William, &c., have resolved that the deliberative assembly of the Prussian constitution shall, after the conclusion of the elections of the deputies, chosen according to the basis of the new electoral law of the Sth of April, be opened on the 22d of May, in our capital and residentiary city of Berlin. We hereby summon the elected representatives of our faithful people for the 22d of May instant: and charge our Minister of State to make the further requisite arrangements.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM."

Great excitement continues to prevail respecting the return of the Prince of Prussia. A deputation of

"Potsdam, May 13, 1848."

Great excitement continues to prevail respecting the return of the Prince of Prussia. A deputation of the Beclin students has waited upon the minister Camphausen, and another, from the burghers, upon the minister Von Schwerin, to protest against the recall of the Prince of Prussia, as a measure calculated to endauger the peace of the capital. M. Camphausen promised to submit the protest to the King. Similar addresses have been presented from Cologne, Dusseldorff, &c.

members of the Diet, as well as of the respectable inhabitants. The preparations, however, made to encounter and defeat them, were more happily arranged than on former evenings. All passed off quietly during the day, yesterday, in Frankfort. It was not until about ten o'clock at night that there were heard in the streets the cries of drunken men shouting out "Vive la Republique." The street in which they collected is that in which the Diet assembles, and as it was feared that the same place might be attacked again, the patrol ordered the crowd to disperse. This was refused, and as the mob was momentarily increasing in numbers, the drum was beaten for the National Guards to turn out. In less than twenty minutes there could not be less than 2000 men, assembled, and all under arms. The mob, however, still maintained their position. A charge was made upon them, and in an instant they were dispersed, leaving 20 prisoners in the hands of the guards. Of these, eight were found to have received bayonet wounds. The remaining 12 were lodged in the guard-house, where they await examination by the authorities. All the prisoners are mechanics—shoemakers, tailors, &c., and but four of them natives of Frankfort. It is hoped that this act of rigor upon the part of the authorities will put an end to the charicaris, by which the most distinguished persons in the town have been insulted and which have always been accompanied by a destruction of property.

In the letter forwarded yesterday I gave an extract from a journal to show the feeling that has been aroused by the dispute between the Diet and the Committee of Fifty. The following extracts bear upon the same point:—

aroused by the dispute between the Diet and the Committee of Fifty. The following extracts bear upon the same point:

"Darmstadt, May 14.

"The much talked of protocol of the ambassador from this piace to the Diet has produced a most painful impression here. It is universally admitted that Herr Von Lepel has not only proved that he is unfitted for the position to which he has been recently appointed, but that he has by his act utterly forfeited the public estimation which he once enjoyed. In the approaching parliament its members cannot but perceive in this incident a demonstration of what they have to hope and to expect in certain quarters; and through it, too, they may learn what they have to do to protect Germany against the manœuvres of a cunning, concealed, but obstinately determined revolutionary party; and how, in despite of that party, they may make their country great, free, powerful, and prosperous. The warm blasts of revolution now blow over the hills and the valleys of Germany; and now stand the people of Vienna, of Berlin, and of other towns, ready for action, but waiting until they see their native land obtain its full and well-secured rights. It is under the favorable influences of a most happy crisis that sur national parliament meets and consults. With prudence and with boldness it will act; and we are sure will be careful that the German people be not exposed to the danger of losing their prize of the glorious revolution; that such a prize shall not be swindled from them either by old diplomatists or their new assistants, who are acting in perfect concert with the ultra-montanes and concealed Jesuits. The German mation possesses now four great securities both for the present and the future. These are, the liberty of the press, the right of petition, the right of meeting, and the right to carry arms. It is impossible to rob a people of its freedom that knows how to make a proper use of these. "We have now something else to do than to bow the knee before a make-believe German Emperor, as if he w

"Wieshader, May 14.

"The citizens here are signing, in vast numbers, an energetic protest against the protocol. The Diet fails into a grievous mistake if it suppose it can thus delude the German mation and bring back the old system. The people are on the watch alike to defend themselves against the assaults of anarchy as against the efforts of Jesuitical reactionaries, and woe to those through whose crime should be caused the shedding of one drop of blood in the battle for nationality. The quiescence, the apathy and endurance of Germany are at an end."

A letter from Manheim mentions that though the town has been but a few days relieved from a state of siege, it already begins to feel the good effects of the release it has experienced. In Baden-Baden the number of visitors are on the increase, although up to the present moment they are lamentably, small, as compared with former years.

Great apprehensions are entertained for the preservation of peace in Berlin, should the ministry, in despite of the demonstration of the 12th of May, persevere in the determination to recall the Prince of Prussia. There can be no doubt but that the Prussian ministry are placed in a difficult position. It they recall the Prince of Prussia they provoke an immete in Berlin—if they do not recall him they expose themselves to unpopularity in other parts of Prussia, which have a great objection to the Berlinese assuming to

themselves the position in Germany that the Parisians occupy as regards France, and dictating either to the King or the government the acts they should pursue perform or the course of policy they should pursue performs a certain that should there be another collision between the sets that should there be another collision between the sets of the first and the troops, the great probability is a far greater loss of life in Berlin, with a different result to that which was obtained in March.

As to the state of mercantile affairs it still continues to be most lamentable. Railway shares are declared to be absolutely unsaleable, and no money to be raised in an any species of security without the payment of enormous interest.

A correspondent of the Frankfarter Journal, who are continued to the payment of the state of mercantile affairs it still continues the continued of the security without the payment of the state of mercantile affairs it still continues the major of the frankfarter still continues the major of the frankfarter still continues and the still continue to the part of the Frankfarter still continues that the king of Bavaria entreated of the colleague to be observed is a great admirer at should have been defeated by a pions Protestant. He even afficus that the King of Bavaria entreated of the colleague of the gentleman who had been elected to resign his seat, in order that there might be a new election; but (says the correspondent) Fletism, like its brother Jesuitism, thinks all means right which the colleague of the gentleman who had been elected to resign his seat, in order that there might be a new election; but (says the correspondent) Fletism, like its brother Jesuitism, thinks all means right which the even afficus that he king of Bavaria entreated of the colleague of the gentleman who had been elected to resign his seat, in order that there might be a new election; but (says the correspondent) Fletism, like its brother Jesuitism, thinks all means right which the colleague of the gentleman who had

are the notions of a free constitution entertained by a free-thinking German.

Affairs in Poland.—The War of Races.

Annexed are extracts of despatches from the French charge d'affaires at Berlin, relative to the condition of Poland:

March 20.—The statesmen of Prussia are inclined to give up Polish Posnania, which costs more than it produces.

March 21.—The popular party wishes for the re-organization and independence of Poland, and desires that Prussia should immediately take a part in this work; that Pomerania should be given up and made the basis of this reconstitution; that Frussia should take into her service the Polish Legion, which may have been formed at Posen. The Poles are the most lively objects of interest. The students take the lead in these patriotic effusions.

March 23.—The poles have resumed their national cockade. They do not wish for disorder, or for the immediate triumph of republican democracy; they only desire that Prussia may employ herself in the regeneration of Poland. A deputation from Posnanis is come to petition the king to proclaim the re-establishment of the kingdom of Poland, and place its crown on the head of a Prussian Prince.

March 25.—The King of Prussia has resolved upon braving all consequences rather than accept the ritle of king of Poland, and thus declare, without any provocation, war against Russia; and in this sense has answered the address of the Poles, but leaving them at liberty to raise volunteers. Neither Prussia not Germany will, without having a pretext allow their territories to be travered by organized and armed bodies moving upon either Poland or Ital

March 29.—The war party among the Prussians and Poles are of opinion that the succor of an overland army should not be received a verbal assurance from M. Lamartine, that succor should be sent to Poland by sea if Prussia not dermany should be sent to Poland by sea if Prussia novil de heart of even accepted, from France; but that the received a verbal assurance from M. Lamartine, that succor should be sent to P

Foles are of opinion the the service of an overland at my should not be service over a accepted from France; but that the confined to a flect in the cation required should be confined to a flect in the cation required should be confined to a flect in the cation required should be confined to a flect in the cation required should be sent to Poland by sea, if Prussia would do the same by land. The good understanding between the Germans are desirous of contributing to the reconstruction of Poland, but the people have an invincible dislike for the Poles, whom they call barbarians.

April 1.—In Upper Silesia, the peasants of Polish origin are devastating and destroying the habitations Frince Adam Castroyski was not received at Berlin with any mark of popular interest. The Polish demorphism of the people have been a privately and the propose of aigmenting the ready cash of the treasury of the any mark of popular interest. The Polish demorphism of the people and the public with any mark of popular interest. The Polish demorphism of the public with any mark of popular interest. The Polish demorphism of the public with any mark of popular interest. The Polish demorphism of the public was transferred on the sum of 109,588,505 rubles 19 copees silver.—Hamburgh Britan and Polish of the polish grain and the public was transferred to the sum of 109,588,505 rubles 19 copees silver.—Hamburgh Britan and the public was transferred to the sum of 109,588,505 rubles 19 copees silver.—Hamburgh Britan and the public was transferred to the sum of 109,588,505 rubles 19 copees silver.—Hamburgh Britan and the public was transferred to the service had re-entered it, in the extensive possessions of Prince Galitzin alone, the above sum of 6,000,000, there still romains the scale bank of the public was transferred to the sum of 109,588,505 rubles 19 copees silver.—Hamburgh Britan and the public was transferred to the service had re-entered it, in the extensive possessions of Prince Galitzin alone, the sum of 109,588,505 rubles 19 copees silv

April 22.—The Prussian government has interdicted the Polish emigrants from entering Posnania. They may either return to France, or go to Cracow. The French envoy has made a strong remonstrance against this decision.

April 27.—The Poles of Posnanian origin will be authorized to go into the Duchy of Posen, and those of Gallician origin to Cracow. Those of Russian origin must remain in the German territories. None will be sent back into France. The Germans are persuaded that, to reorganize Poland, would be to aid France, and place themselves between two fires. The Sclavonians are incapable of doing anything alone. The Poles must be considered only as an element of disorganization in the service of France.

April 29.—A new manifesto by the students of Berlin against the Poles of the grand-duchy of Posen has appeared. The Emperor of Russia at present keeps the Polish provinces in restraint as much by the support of the inferior classes as by force of arms.

April 30.—The scenes at Cracow have exasperated the Frussians of all opinions against the Poles. They will be excluded from Berlin during the elections.

May 1.—The most decided animosity against the Poles pervades all classes, and a crusade against them is preached in all the clubs. The volunteer corps which were armed and organized for the army of Schleswig are now ready to march into Posnania to the support of the Germans. It is no longer the Poles who are the objects of pity, but the German victims massacred at Cracow. It will be a long time before Germany will do anything for Poland, and to andertake anything for the restoration of Poland would be an attempt upon Germany. The Poles themselves cannot be of any service to us, engaged as they are in tearing each other to pieces.

May 3.—War is spreading in Posnania. On April 30 Microslawski was attacked in his camp at Miloslaw by a very superior Prussian force, but remained master of the field of battle. From all information, gathered with the greatest care, it appears certain, first, that the provocation was

Government Debt. . £11,015,100 Other Securities . . . 2,984,900 Gold Coin and Bul-Rost. 3, 438,576
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Svings Banks, Commissioners of Authorated Au £31,291,886

Seven bay and other

Editor.

[From the Liverpool Mail. May 13.]

The Constituent Assembly of France has met, and has had its first quarrel, as we expected, much after the manner of Conciliation Hall, in Dublin. We have not yet heard of any blow being struck; but these will come in good time.

The Assembly has chosen a Speaker who is to continue in that arduous office for one month only, a period of punishment sufficiently long for human endurance, and nearly ample enough for the existence of the Assembly itself.

In this new constituent body M. Thiers, a historian, a man of undoubted talent, formerly a prime minister, and addicted to popular opinions, has no place. The Provisional Government have taken considerable pains to exclude him.

Poor old Beranger, the poet, was returned, but he was so much asbamed at being classed with Lamartine, the Leigh Hunt of Paris, that he begged to be excused, and was allowed to resign. The other poets, pamphleteers, fiddiers, dancing masters, and hair dressers, remain, it is true, but do not shine. The clubs in Paris are their masters, and as the members of these clubs are all master talines, instead of being journeymen tailors, they are busy in cutting out new work for France. They have decreed that the Poles and the Italians shall be taken under the special protection of France—the former to or restored to their ancient nationality, and the latter to freedom—a word they do not understand—a condition for which they are totally unfit.

Meanwhile Pope Pius IX. has declared war against Austria. This is uncommonly farsient. It is like Lord John Russell offering to fight Tom Cribb. But the Pope is to be pitied, although he be the author of his own vexations. The poor man is in jail. Neither he nor his cardinals, bishops or priests are allowed to pass the portals of the fiternal City. As an ecclesiastic he is professedly tolerated; but as a temporal prince he is nortally and military despot, but by his own subjects, his own people, his own children:

This is a blow at the Popedom w